

# Urban development and spatial structural changes after the 1988 economic liberalization in Mandalay, Myanmar's second largest city

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URL	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10097/56801">http://hdl.handle.net/10097/56801</a>

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学位の種類	博士(理学)
学位記番号	理博第2589号
学位授与年月日	平成22年9月8日
学位授与の要件	学位規則第4条第1項該当
研究科, 専攻	東北大学大学院理学研究科(博士課程) 地学専攻
学位論文題目	Urban development and spatial structural changes after the 1988 economic liberalization in Mandalay, Myanmar's second largest city
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# 論文內容要旨

## Abstract

This study examined urban development and spatial structural changes after the 1988 economic liberalization in Mandalay, Myanmar's second largest city. In Myanmar, the government started to introduce market oriented economic policies in 1988. Due to these new policies, Myanmar experienced relative high economic growth and a strong impact on urban morphology of largest cities during the 1990s.

In conjunction with government policy and this economic growth, Mandalay City grew much more rapidly during the 1990s than over the previous decade. The remarkable expansion of the city areas was seen in the southern part of the city. According to the studies on the urbanization of Thailand and Indonesia after the 1980s, the stage of urbanization of those countries was explained to shift from over-urbanization to FDI-led urbanization. The latter urbanization was characterized by the increase of a new middle class and the formation of mega-city regions which included many industrial estates and housing estates in suburbs. The appearance of urban growth of Yangon and Mandalay after the economic liberalization was similar to the urban growth in Bangkok and Jakarta. However, it is doubtful whether Yangon and Mandalay followed the same course. Although the FDI into Myanmar increased after economic liberalization, the amount was considerably smaller than in Thailand and Indonesia. In particular, there was little FDI in the manufacturing sector, which spearheaded rapid urbanization in Bangkok and Jakarta. That is why the process of expansion of the largest cities in Myanmar was thought to be different with that in Thailand and Indonesia.

In order to verify the above hypothesis, this study examined the enlargement of the central commercial area and suburbanization of Mandalay. The characteristics of enlargement of the central commercial area of Mandalay after the late 1980s were investigated through the locations of information and communication service industries. The study revealed that the locations of commercial and ICT service centers corresponded to the expansion of the central commercial area. It could be said that the service centers played a role in expanding the CBD. However, the agglomeration of management functions of companies was not seen in the CBD of Mandalay.

With regards to the remarkable suburbanization, the socio-economic characteristics of dwellers in the new extension townships were analyzed. As a result, many of the residents of the new extension townships were engaged in informal economic activities, often small and part-time projects on a self-employment basis.

The number of salaried workers, such as public servants and company staff members, was small. However, many of the residents in the new extension townships had land and housing tenures. They purchased their own land in order to achieve greater life security. Furthermore, a large percentage of the residents of the new extension townships were immigrants not from other provincial regions but from other townships within the city, especially the inner area. Therefore, the study concluded that the remarkable spatial expansion of Mandalay City after the 1990s was recognized as a type of over-urbanization rather than a new type of urbanization due to foreign direct investment.

## 論文審査の結果の要旨

Tin Moe Lwin 提出の論文は、ミャンマー第二の都市、マンダレイにおける1988年の経済自由化政策実施以降に見られた都市成長を、バンコク、ジャカルタなどにおけるFDIにけん引された新しい都市成長モデルと対比しつつ検討したものである。

ミャンマーの都市化水準はタイと同程度であるが、首位都市の卓越性が際立って高いタイに比べると、第二の都市、マンダレイの存在によってヤンゴンの卓越性は相対的に低い。1988年の経済自由化に対応して、ミャンマーにおいてもFDIが急増するとともに、ヤンゴン、マンダレイの二大都市は経済成長のけん引役として大規模な郊外開発を推進した。しかし、その実態は、FDIにけん引された大規模な工業団地と住宅団地などの建設に特徴づけられるバンコクやジャカルタのメガシティ地域の形成とは性格を異にしていた。

確かにミャンマーにおけるFDIは急増したものの、その絶対量はタイおよびインドネシアに比べると小さく、しかも工業部門への投資額は小規模であり、工業化による新中間層の大幅な増加は見られない。この点は、1990年代にマンダレイ市域に編入された新タウンシップに居住する住民の社会経済的属性に関するアンケート調査により検証された。当該地区の住民の大半は旧市街地からの転入者からなり、農村部からの流入者は少なかった。しかも、住民の多くはインフォーマルセクターに分類される零細な自営業者が最も多く、フォーマル部門従事者に分類される公務員および企業職員は少なかった。

こうした特徴は新中間層の増大に特徴づけられるバンコク、ジャカルタなどの1980年代後半以降の都市化とは大きく異なる点である。一方、都心部では、経済自由化後登場した新しいICT産業の立地と急成長にみられるように、経済自由化に伴った商業およびサービス産業の拡大が都心部の拡大を促した。ただし、バンコクやジャカルタに見られた企業の管理機能の集積を反映したオフィスビルの増大は見られない。したがって、経済自由化後のマンダレイの都市成長は、バンコクなどで確認されたFDIにけん引された工業化と新中間層の増大に特徴づけられる都市発展モデルの段階よりは、依然として過剰都市化の段階にあると結論づけられている。

以上のように、Tin Moe Lwin 提出の論文は、1990年代以降展開されてきた東南アジアの都市化研究に地域の多様性に対する認識を求める知見を提示したものになっている。しかも、研究蓄積および統計データの少ないミャンマーの都市化研究の現状を考えると、彼がフィールドワークによって得たデータは貴重である。それらの点で、彼の論文は今後の東南アジアの都市化研究に貢献するところは大きく、高く評価できる。このことは著者が自立して研究活動を行うに必要な高度な研究能力と学識を有することを示している。したがって、Tin Moe Lwin 提出の論文は、博士（理学）の学位論文として合格と認める。